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SUNDAY
Office: 100, West Street,
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Canton (including Postage) is sent
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Sole Agents: The China Mail Co., Ltd.

No. 16963

號九廿月九年七十壹百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.**

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HONGKONG.
TEL. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
11—Fire Funds £3,857,047
12—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,860
Sinking Fund Account £28,530

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,693
Revenue Marine Department 237,229
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and by
Act of Parliament are not liable to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, 40, Queen's Road Central.
Season and month tickets available for
all cars, not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Tickets will be issued until
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Notes or by Cheque or Compostable order
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON.
General Manager.

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Steam and Motor Vessels;

Steel Building Work of every Description;

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MOTOR
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CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

We have just received
a fresh consignment of
JEFFR BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND).

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Estimates furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

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Terms: From \$5 per day. Max.
Telegraph Address: "Peacocks"
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE

ANOTHER ENEMY COUNTER-
ATTACK BROKEN UP.

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports:—

We broke up a hostile counter-
attack, yesterday evening, against our
positions at Zonnebeke.

We cleared up isolated and strong
points to the south of Tower Hamlets
and to the south of Polygon Wood.

We successfully carried out a raid to
the south-west of Cherisy.

There has been considerable hostile
artillery activity to the south of Lens.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British
headquarters states:—It is remarkable
that a year ago we were fighting, day
after day, for objectives on the Somme
ridges, and it could seldom be said that
any definite operation was really
finished, whereas recently, objectives in
the morning have been secured by the
evening.

**PRISONERS REGARD AMERICA'S
ENTRY AS FATAL TO THE
"FATHERLAND."**

The latest officer-prisoners, as last
week, as very depressed. They confess
the conviction that Germany cannot
continue much longer, because of the
serious shortage of man-power. Similar
belief is to be found in the ranks,
evidenced by the readiness of bodies,
especially Saxons, to surrender, while it
is generally felt that the entry of
America is fatal to the Fatherland.

PRIZE FOR THE ANZACS.

The thoroughness with which the
artillery searched the ground made re-
sistance in blockhouses and shell holes
less than anticipated. Sniping is in-
creasing owing to the favourable condi-
tions.

On all hands we hear enthusiastic
praise of the work of the Australians.
The latest news this morning is that
these irresistible have advanced afresh
near the south end of Polygon Wood.
The little-used rifle is their principal
weapon. The Anzacs, while advancing
on part of their front encountered
advancing Germans, but our creeping
certain fire forced the enemy to fall
back on his own barrage, suffering
heavily.

**LONDONERS BEAR BRUNT OF
HEAVIEST COUNTER-ATTACK.**

The London regiments suffered the
brunt of the heaviest counter-attack of
the day when, yesterday morning, they
were temporarily driven out from a
couple of points on the left, one of
which was retaken with supports.
Our batteries were magnificent. The
enemy's started late and was compara-
tively ineffective.

**THE FINE STAND OF THE
ARGYLLS.**

The details of the fine stand made by
two Companies of the Argylls show
that they were filling a gap in the line
during the course of the big German
counter-attack, on Tuesday, by storm
troops and Line infantry in which, at
least four Divisions were employed, and
when they bent beyond our line, the
Argylls were left well in the open,
smothered by German shells and cut
off by our own barrage. Doggedly, the
gallant Scots stuck to their position and
they seemed surprised at the suggestion
that they had done anything out of the
common. They could see, how, the
Front on both flanks, had been pushed
well back by the weight of the German
numbers, and they might have judged
that it would have been impossible for
supports to reach them, although a
Commander with another Company
Battalion was lying close up to the bar-
rage waiting an opportunity to penetrate
to them.

The Anzacs, on their flank, behaved
wonderfully, displaying and throwing
back the waves methodically, in order

to restore the temporarily displaced
line and before the brilliant counter-
attack, which took place in the afternoon,
when the Australians repaired the break.

Although this counter-attack was
splendidly successful, yet, owing to the
proportion of superiority of the enemy,
the former front was not entirely reach-
ed and at nightfall the Argylls were
still in the open. They might have
withdrawn in the darkness, but they had
been told to hold the position, and they
meant to do so as long as possible, so
that when the morning came, and the
whole line advanced, there were the
valiant Scots, still in their place.

The Battalion boasts that, despite the
heavy attacks, it did not lose a prisoner.

The prisoners amply testify to the
disorganisation of the enemy reserves as
the result of our air spotting and artil-
lery work.

The men's spirits are amazing, because
they know as they never knew before,
that they can drive the Hun and the
Hun cannot come back.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A German official message states:—
We repelled, in hand-to-hand fighting,
attacks to the north-east of Frenzenberg
and on the Meuse Road.

The enemy still occupies the crater
positions on our front line, on the
Ypres-Peschendaele Road.

**THREE ENEMY ATTACKS ON
FRENCH FRONT.**

ALL REPELLED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A French communiqué states:—
The enemy made three attacks, at
Four-de-Pans, to the north-west of
Tabure, and to the west of Navarin, in
Argonne. Our gunfire and rifle fire pre-
vented the enemy reaching our lines,
and there were heavy enemy losses.
Our air squadrons heavily bombed
aerodromes, railway stations and
camps. All their objectives were
attained.

**ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH
FRONT.**

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A French communiqué states:—
There has been intermittent artil-
lery activity on the greater part of
the Front. It was most marked to
the south of Ailles and to the north
of Douaumont.

**GROUP OF GOTHA AEROPLANES
BOMBED.**

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Admiral announces that naval
aeroplanes, to-day, bombed St. Denis
Western aerodrome, and also the
sheds and fifteen Gotha aeroplanes
lined up at the aerodrome.

A direct hit was observed on the
latter.

All our machines returned safely.

It is believed that the Gotha
machines, bombed at St. Denis
Western, were about to carry out
a raid on England.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

**A GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN
PREPARATION.**

PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.

A German offensive is being pre-
pared in the Dnieper region.

**RUSSIAN DESTROYER SUNK BY
H.M.S.**

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A Russian official message
states:—An enemy mine sank a
Gotha in the Baltic. The
Gotha of the crew was sunk.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
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MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase £200 £21
Purchase Price £287 10 0 15s 6d

FREE OF INCOME TAX

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General, a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price 23s. 6d.) and £25 (purchase price £10 10s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller, Money Order Department, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lent, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 5 years	Value after 10 years	Value after 15 years	Value after 20 years	Value after 25 years	Value after 30 years	Value after 35 years	Value after 40 years	Value after 45 years	Value after 50 years
£200	£210	£220	£230	£240	£250	£260	£270	£280	£290
£100	£105	£110	£115	£120	£125	£130	£135	£140	£145
£50	£52	£54	£56	£58	£60	£62	£64	£66	£68
£25	£26	£27	£28	£29	£30	£31	£32	£33	£34
£12	£12	£13	£13	£14	£14	£15	£15	£16	£16
£6	£6	£6	£7	£7	£7	£8	£8	£8	£9
£3	£3	£3	£3	£4	£4	£4	£4	£4	£5
£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1

R.B.—The investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £287 10s.

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PIANOS FOR
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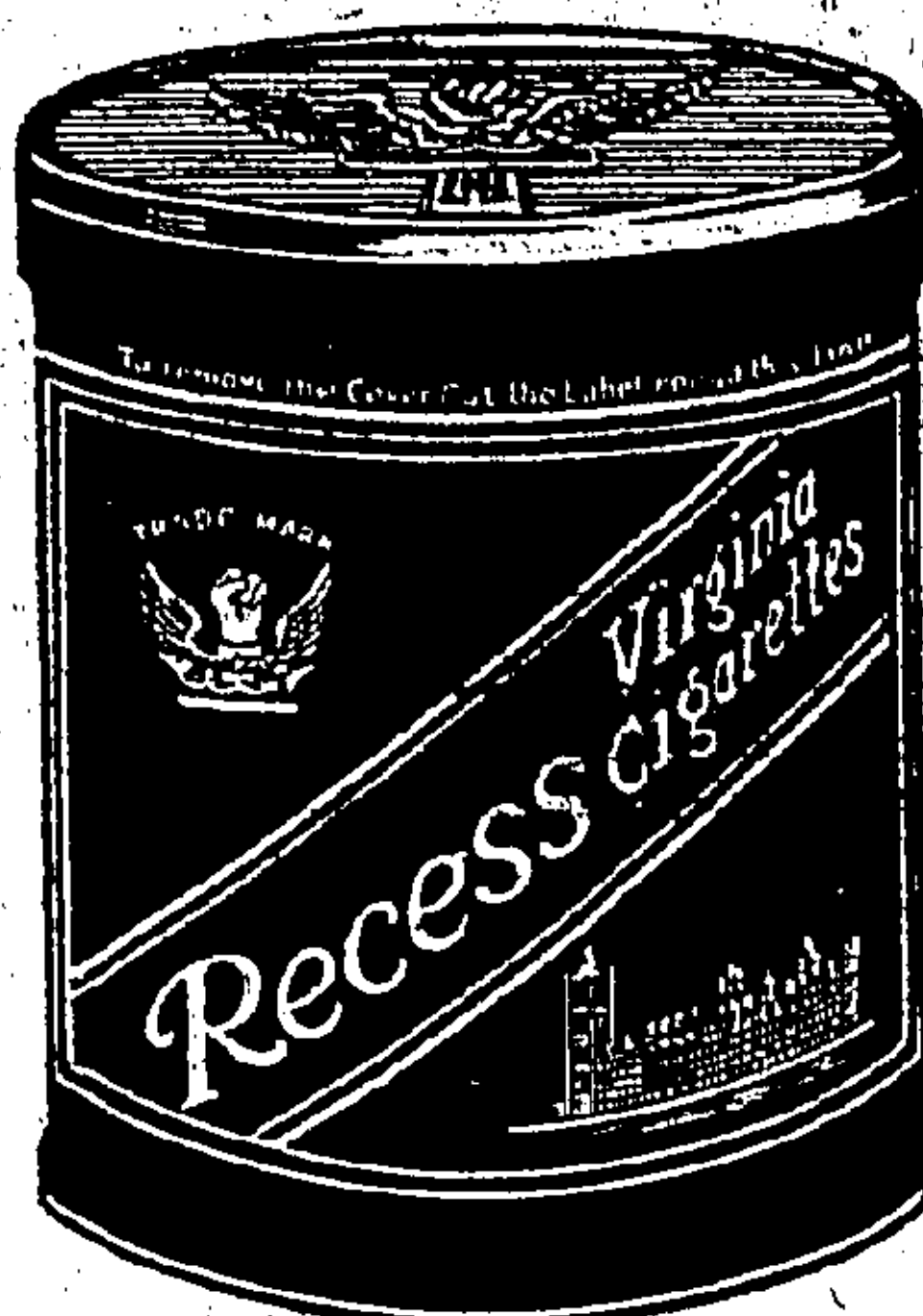
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High Grade

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in
Tins
of
50



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in
Tins
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50

Obtainable from all high grade Cigarette Stores.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BISHOPS WHO PROTEST.

DUKE OF ARGYLL ON "CANT AND
MULDER-HEADED THINKING."

The Duke of Argyll replies in the "Morning Post" to the Archbishop of Canterbury's "No reprisals" plea. With biting sarcasm, he writes:—

"Of late the Bishops have been hastening from their bellies, especially after an adequate number of murders have been done in some air raid, to warn us against any similar proceedings on our part which might inconvenience the Huns."

"It has been widely remarked by all classes that since the war began the Bishops have hardly made one sensible remark about it, and last week, it seems, the Chaplain of one of the Northern Bishops has at last decided that the times are deeply apocalyptic. Delphi was as luminous, but far better managed. Deep indeed is the guilt which separates the splendid utterances of the Archbishops of France when they speak to their flocks on the war and the insipid and even mischievous discourses of the English Hierarchy. But, then, the French never sold their wife to the Higher Critics from Hun-land in the years before the war."

"UP-TO-DATE" STATESMANSHIP.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, in quest of an up-to-date "statesmanship" from a supposed theological and moral standpoint, protested (in a way the country will remember) against the use of gas in warfare, being apparently willing that the Army should have one or both arms tied in fighting, rather than that the quibbling consciences of the Episcopate should be secured."

"Since then and happily before he had time to protest afresh, another elegant device of the enemy—liquid fire—had in its turn to be used against them. The recent air raids, as might have been expected, have given the Primate and his followers a fresh occasion for interfering in matters which are purely military questions—namely, the eventual employment of counter-raids or reprisals, if and when we have sufficient machines to spare for the purpose."

ARCHAIC SIGNATURES.
Petitions are being circulated to which are appended the archaic signatures of many occupants of English Bishops and of one Scottish one (Edinburgh) against "reprisals." Amongst other signatures are the usual people who always sign any petition, such as widows of deceased prelates and writers who have never been right about any of the topics on which they are "experts." Prelates selected for their proficiency in dead languages and in the branding of boys and to whom science is a bewildering subject, have the almost difficulty in realising the enormous progress reached by aviation, and the

increasing dangers which our civil population will have to incur before this war is over.

"Few, if any, of them, and least of all the Primate, have grasped that it is more than likely that it will by future measures taken in the air that the war on the Western front will be eventually won. If they doubt, let them talk to any intelligent inventor or mechanic in whom the classics may be a sealed book, but whose vision is perhaps all the clearer for that sad want."

"STICK TO YOUR LASTS."

"If the Episcopate are ready to see English women and children murdered in ever-increasing numbers, in a yet more frightful fashion in proportion as the facilities for flight are mastered, the country and people will not be, and whilst the latter will not exact measures that might hinder present strategy they will, when machines are available in the future, show small regard for the Primate's qualms and quibbles."

"Our virile American Allies, as well as their bishops, are well aware of this bed-rock fact. All this explosion of mulder-headed thinking and sheer cant—for that is its right name—all these futile scholastic discussions about a 'Doctrine of Intention,' are largely due to the word 'reprisals.' What, after all, is war itself? If the word 'counter-raid' can pour balm on bishops, pray let us use it—diseases often demand strange remedies."

"The old complaint in Tudor days (when Elizabeth ruled as well as reigned) was that bishops were but dumb dogs: one could wish, in the light of their recent performances, that their tongues had become less loosened. Let the bishops stick to their bellies and cobblers to their last."

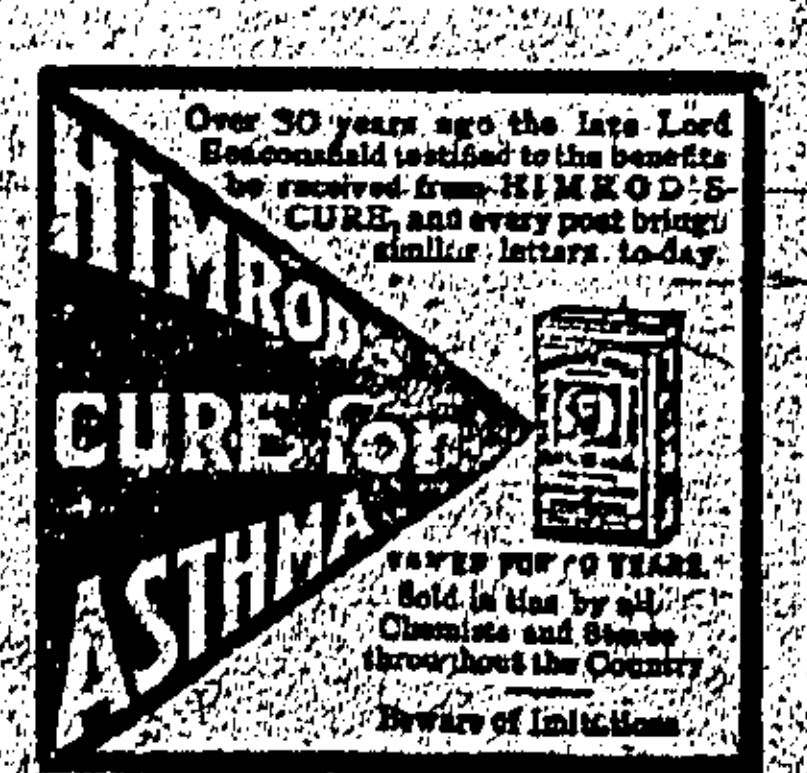
THE FUNSTER AT PENANG.

Mr. H. D. Sharpe, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Penang, is shortly leaving for Rangoon. He has a host of friends here, says the "Penang Gazette," and will be missed, and apparently not least by the writer of the following:—

"The Hongkong Bank," the brokers shout.

"Is the Bank on which our hopes we pin."

"For if by chance we find Sharp out, it's 10 to 1 we find Sharp in."



WAR SERVICE AT THE ABBEY.

KING AND PREMIER LISTEN TO A
NEW HYMN.

King George went to Westminster Abbey on August 5th, with some thousands of his subjects, and subjects of our Allies, to mark the first day of the fourth year of the war. There were Admirals and seamen, Generals and hospital nurses, and a very great company of people of all friendly nations.

In addition to His Majesty, who wore the undress uniform of an Admiral, there were present Princess Mary, Prince George, also in naval uniform, Princess Victoria, the Prime Minister, Sir Charles Gault, Sir John and Lady Jellicoe, and others.

It had been arranged that the Queen should accompany His Majesty to the Abbey, but indisposition—happily not serious—prevented her attendance.

The service began with the hymn, "O God of Bethel, by Whose Hand," and the order of the service was Matins, with special Psalms and Lessons.

"O VALIANT HEARTS."
There was also a new hymn, "O Valiant Hearts," by J. S. Arkwright, the opening verse of which was:—

O Valiant Hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through
battle-flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the land you loved.

Proudly you gathered, rank on rank to war,
As who had heard God's message from afar:
All you had hoped for, all you had; you gave,
To save Mankind—yourself you scorned to save.

Splendid you passed, the great surrender made,
Into the light that nevermore shall fade:
Deep your contentment in that blest abode
Who wait the last clear trumpet-call of God.

"COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION"
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is made under cooked.

HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

HORLICK'S never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Foodings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

In 3 sizes, 1/8, 2/8 & 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

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DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	10	10

R. M. DYER, Esq., M.C., A.C., R.M.S. Dock, Hongkong

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS

CHANCELLOR DECLINES TO SPECIFY THEM.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28. In the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis, during the course of a speech, said that he declined, at present, to specify Germany's war aims.

It was difficult to understand how anyone acquainted with international usages could expect Germany to bind herself to a solution prejudicial to her interests.

The Chancellor, attacking President Wilson's reply to the Pope, said that the attempts to sow dissension among the people and the Government of Germany had no prospect of success. The attempt had the opposite effect: it bound all Germans more firmly in their resolve to oppose foreign interference.

LORD MILNER ON THE SITUATION.

APPROACHING NEARER OUR GOAL.

LONDON, Sept. 28. Speaking at an American luncheon, given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel with Dr. Page, the American Ambassador presiding, Lord Milner declared that he believed that we were approaching nearer our goal, namely the creation of a better world.

(Cheers.) The prospect of an almost universal ostracism was beginning to weigh on the minds of the Germans, it was certainly beginning to depress their confidence. Doubtless that was the reason why a new pan-German party had arisen to strengthen the waning influence of the junkers and to preach the doctrine that might is right, in its most aggressive and repulsive form.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

RESOLUTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

ZURICH, Sept. 28. The German Liberal Party in the Austrian Reichstag has introduced a resolution in favour of the formation of a committee of 52 to discuss how the Austrian Parliament can most quickly promote the conclusion of peace.

GERMAN MUNITION WORKS DESTROYED.

ZURICH, Sept. 28. A fire has completely destroyed a large German munition works at Emmshofen, near Konstanz.

ITALIAN AIRMEN BOMBARD POLA.

LONDON, Sept. 28. An Italian official message states: "Our airmen, aiming at interrupting the railway traffic in the Baza Valley, caused the destruction of railway plant at Podbera."

A bombardment squadron reached Pola and effectively bombarded the arsenal and also a submarine base at Olivi Reef, dropping three tons of bombs.

AMERICA REQUISITIONING ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. The Shipping Board announces that every American merchantman, over 2,500 tons dead weight capacity, and available for ocean service, will be requisitioned from October 15, at rates considerably below the present rates for American vessels.

THE GREEK WAR MINISTRY.

ATHENS, Sept. 28. M. Venizelos has given up the War Ministry, which he has offered to General Danglis.

THE 4 PER CENT. WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 28. A feature of the Stock Exchange is the rise of three points in 4 per cent. War Loan Bonds, to 100, on the holder's right to convert at par for par into National War Bonds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28. Silver is quoted at 51 1/2. There were increased offerings. The China market shows weakness.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs, the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle, and apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts. You will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all druggists and chemists.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CABINET NOW EXCLUSIVELY SOCIALIST.

DEPUTY PREMIER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28. M. Teretschenko, the Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned in consequence of the Revolutionary attacks.

Thus, the Cabinet is now exclusively Socialist.

PREMIER RESIGNS FROM THE W. & S. DELEGATES' COUNCIL.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28. M. Kerensky has resigned from the Bureau of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Other members of the Bureau had resigned, previously, owing to the Maximalist vote of no confidence in the Government.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

LATER.

The All-Russian Democratic Conference has opened.

Twelve hundred delegates and all the Provisional Government Ministers were present, headed by M. Kerensky, and there were several diplomatic spectators.

M. Tchaidze, in his inaugurating speech, said that the reason for the Conference was the grave condition of the country.

M. Avksentiev said that the time had come for Democracy to collect its forces to prevent an irreparable catastrophe.

LATER.

It is reported that Lenin has arrived at Petrograd and orders have been issued for his arrest, but he must not be arrested if he appears at the Conference.

THE "RED GUARD" RECONSTITUTED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28. The Revolutionary Militia, styled the "Red Guard," has been reconstituted at Petrograd.

ESPIONAGE IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28. Seventeen Germans and Swedes, connected with the German Military espionage organisation, have been arrested.

THE DESTRUCTION OF AN AUSTRALIAN SHIP.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28. The Australian ship, "Port Kembla," which was blown up by an infernal machine, and that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of these disasters.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS A BIG REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28. In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes stated that the Government had decided to offer a reward of £5,000 for information with regard to the loss of the "Port Kembla," which was blown up by an infernal machine, and that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of these disasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The evidence given at the magisterial enquiry into the sinking of the "Port Kembla" has upheld the contention that the explosion was internal.

NO CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes positively assured Mr. Tudor that the Government did not intend to bring in conscription by regulation.

DISCHARGED AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS TO BE REPATRIATED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28. The House of Representatives has finally passed the Bill for the repatriation of discharged Australian soldiers.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Sept. 28. The death is announced of the great painter, M. Degas.

NEW ISSUE OF WAR BONDS.

LONDON, Sept. 27. An issue is to be made of British National Five per cent. War Bonds at the price of £100 repayable on the 1st October, 1922, at £102, in 1924 at £103, in 1927 at £105, and Four per cent. Bonds, income-tax compounded, repayable in 1927 at £100, interest payable in April and October.

The Bonds to be exempt from British taxation on holders outside the United Kingdom.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy follows the dose of castor oil, and is especially useful for children. For sale by all druggists and chemists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH CAPTURE OVER 1,600 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "After all our objectives were gained yesterday, seven powerful counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening, were repulsed with heavy enemy loss. We took 1,614 German prisoners, yesterday, including 48 officers. Our casualties were light. Today we improved our position southward of Polygon Wood."

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

Sir Douglas Haig adds: "Despite the mistiness and strong west wind our aeroplanes all day long machine-gunned the enemy fighting line in the rear. Thirty thousand rounds were fired from altitudes of 100 feet upwards. Many enemy parties were dispersed with casualties. On one occasion three guns were fired on while in movement, resulting in two gun teams bolting and the other gun being overturned. Our guns encountered strong opposition and a large number of air fights took place at low altitudes. These resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. Our machines dropped down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down three. Five others were brought down by infantry fire. Thirteen of ours are missing."

GENERAL MAURICE ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations, interviewed by "The Times," reviewing the military situation, said that the pause in the Western operations, which has just broken, was due to the rain and mud in August rendering the bringing up of guns a most formidable task. On the other hand, it afforded the enemy time to reinforce his artillery and infantry, which necessitated more deliberate preparations for the resumption of the offensive, the results of which have been amply justified. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's present operations are part of the battle begun on July 31st for the possession of the ridge from Merin road to Passchendaele, which is the key of the situation. Despite counter-attacks more desperate than ever, we never gained the whole of our objectives to completely as in the last two fights.

Owing to the German plan of lightly holding the front line, and relying on pill-boxes and densely formed counter-attacks, there has been no slaughter of Germans comparable with that which took place on the 20th, since the first battle of Ypres.

The most important aspect for the future is this terrible wastage of German reserves. When we have secured the plateau we shall have achieved a definite victory, because there is nothing but the plains beyond. Moreover, from the plateau our guns can dominate the coast. Since July 31st the Germans have employed 75 per cent. more Divisions than we have.

As regards the Italian front, from which General Maurice has just returned, he says we must not expect an early dramatic success, but the situation gives great promise for the future. The passage of the Isonzo was one of the greatest feats of the whole war.

MISLEADING GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The War Office points out that a German communiqué states that we gained less territory on the 26th than on the 20th. This is perfectly true but the objectives set were smaller and all the objectives were gained. The War Office adds that General Ludendorff, in purposely misleading phrases, describes the fighting near Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt, but omits to state that the Germans lost Zonnebeke and emphasises the retention of Gheluvelt, which was outside the British objectives.

SWEDEN AND GERMAN TELEGRAMS.

EVIDENCE PILING UP.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.

It is stated on good authority that investigation shows that the passage of German code messages between the German Legation here and Berlin via the Swedish Legation has been extended as far back as the early part of 1916. It is also stated that the messages were not confined to despatches from Eckhardt, but consisted partly of messages from the Berlin Foreign Office, which were transmitted through the Swedish Legation to Eckhardt and answered by the same route.

THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS TREATY.

TEXT OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the establishment of a new Customs house at Kowloon (HONG KONG) in consideration of certain concessions by China to the Hongkong Government. The following translation of the draft treaty which has been drawn up and passed by the Council of the Hongkong Government is taken from the "Peking Press."

THE TREATY.

Whereas it is mutually desired of further increasing friendly relations between the two countries, the Imperial Government of Great Britain and the Government of the Republic of China, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Hongkong Government with regard to maritime revenues and for facilitating trade and commerce of the two countries, hereby bind themselves in treaty to the following articles through the signatures of their respective authorised and accredited commissions:

Art. 1. The term "native sailing boats" hereinafter used refer only to Chinese and Asiatic styled boats with sails. The regulations governing native sailing boats to and from Hongkong are revised as follows:

1. All native sailing boats shall be required to have special licenses issued by the Chinese and Hongkong Governments. The licenses are to be of two kinds, one for trade boats and one for fishing boats. Fishing boats are to be granted a license alone. No one boat shall be granted two different kinds of license at the same time.

2. The license register for native sailing boats shall be jointly kept (1) by the Harbour Bureau of Kuangtung and the Harbour Bureau of Hongkong so that the registration may be properly kept with the Customs Commission of the Hongkong Government.

3. Between October and March from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. and between April and September, from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. no sail from Kowloon shall be allowed to enter Hongkong.

4. All native fishing boats in Hongkong waters shall be required to have their license numbers painted on their sails in accordance with directions given by the Hongkong Harbour-master. Goods carried by boats shall be subject to the examination of British officials concerned in order to prevent smuggling.

5. Native trade boats shall report to the following stations of the Harbour-master of Hongkong when entering or leaving the harbour of Hongkong:—Yut-tai, Hsi-wei-chai, Hongkong, Tai-pi, Chechu, Y-ma-ti.

The above stations may be changed in future after consultation.

6. When entering or leaving the harbour of Hongkong all native sailing boats shall be required to present their registry book and the register issued by the Chinese customs to the Harbour-master for signature and dating. The Harbour-master shall ascertain whether the boat concerned has reported on the previous voyage regarding the passing of a branch of the Kowloon customs.

7. If a native sailing boat is unable to produce the register issued by the Chinese customs and the receipt for the tax paid for the examination of the boat, the boat shall be subject to the examination of the Customs Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs, and also detain the boat until the necessary tax and fine have been paid. The same method shall be followed by the maritime customs concerned if such a case happen in Chinese waters.

8. The regulation governing the keeping of arms by the native sailing boats shall temporarily continue to be valid. If alteration should be found to be necessary in future, the same can be made after consultation with the Central Government by the joint recommendation of the Hongkong Government and the local superior official of Kuangtung. The arms and arms license of the boats shall be subject to the inspection of the officials concerned as has hitherto been the practice.

Art. 2. (1) The Hongkong Government agrees to the collection of salt tax by the Chinese Government. With the exception of salt carried in transit through Hongkong, whether to be shipped or not, but duly certified for shipment, all shipments of salt from other places or manufactured in Hongkong, shall be taxed to the amount of \$2.50 per hundred cwt. The Hongkong Government shall have the option of reducing the tax at its own discretion on salt used for salting (preserving) fish.

(2) Boats carrying salt shall, upon arriving at Hongkong harbour, report to the Harbour-master the quality of salt carried, the place of salting and the destination for consumption.

(3) Imported salt and salt manufactured in the new territory (the expansion of the 4th year of Kuangshin) shall never be allowed to be taken to inland Chinese territory.

(4) All native sailing boats or steam launches carrying salt to Hongkong shall be required to present the regular certificates issued by the salt administration of China. If the vessel should be unable to produce the same, the Harbour-master shall report the case to the Kowloon maritime customs commissioner and at the same time detain the vessel until the necessary amount of tax and fine have been paid in full. The same method shall be adopted by the maritime customs concerned when the case takes place in Chinese waters.

(5) With the exception of salt carried in transit without trans-shipment, all shipments of salt arriving at Hongkong shall be required to be stored in a licensed godown. Such stored salt shall not be taken out without the special permit of the Hongkong Government. If the salt is destined for Kuangtung the necessary tax must previously be paid before shipping certificates could be issued for the same. With regard to the salt carried by the license of reference, it shall not be shipped to Kuangtung until the regular shipping certificate issued by the salt administration concerned and counter-signed by the Commission of the Kowloon maritime customs has been secured.

(6) Persons in possession of license for salt storage shall be required to keep an adequate kind of account of the salt imported and exported as well as the destination of the salt. The book shall be subject to the inspection of the Hongkong Government at any time.

(7) Persons manufacturing salt in the new territory shall deposit their salt in the licensed godown, the owner of which shall keep an adequate kind of account of the amount of salt manufactured and sold. The book shall be subject to the inspection of the Hongkong Government at any time.

(8) Retailers in the new territory shall not hold stocks of salt in excess of the amount fixed by the Government under special permit.

(9) When salt is removed from a licensed godown or transferred from one part of the British territory to another part, it shall not exceed an amount fixed by the Government, but in any case shall be taxed at the Kowloon customs. The purpose of this article is to safeguard the salt revenue of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government agrees that all salt shipped from Hongkong to Kuangtung and Fokien coasts shall continue to be allowed to ship salt via Hongkong to Kuangtung without restriction.

Art. 3. Excepting those already permitted by the existing laws or regulations of Hongkong, no one shall be allowed to possess or carry dynamite, sulphur and other explosives. No one shall be allowed to store the above-mentioned central and articles without a license. Those having obtained such a license shall keep a record in proper form of the quantity of such articles permitted to be stored and the quantity consumed each day. The said record shall be subject to inspection by the Hongkong Government.

Art. 4. So long as the present treaty is enforced, the Hongkong Government shall permit the Chinese Customs to establish branch customs houses at Shek-shai-pai, other places within the territory of Hongkong for the purpose of collecting customs duties, etc.

Art. 5. Steam launches registered at the customs house and having obtained a permit for inland service shall be allowed to run between Hongkong and non-treaty ports in Kuangtung and vice versa. Such steam launches in addition to the necessity of observing the inland Steam Navigation Regulations and the Regulations governing the Steamship Registrations promulgated by the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Government shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The term "non-treaty ports" applies to inland ports in Kuangtung, where steam launches for inland service have already been allowed to navigate. To ports along the Kuangtung sea coast, which have not been opened to foreign trade, the Hongkong Government may request at any time the government or organs concerned in the Central Government of China through the chief administrative officials in Kuangtung for permission to allow steam launches from Hongkong to any of such ports for trading purposes.

(2) When a steam launch enters the port, the captain of the launch shall submit two copies of the report to the Harbour Master thereof so that the latter shall, in turn, send one copy of the report to the Customs House at Kowloon.

(3) When a steam launch leaves Hongkong, its captain shall be required to apply to the Kowloon Customs House for a special sailing permit. In the said permit, the port, the destination and the port of call, and the customs house to which the launch should report for examination on its return shall be definitely stated. On its return it shall report itself directly to the customs house mentioned on the permit.

(4) Any steam launches plying between Hongkong and non-treaty ports in Kuangtung shall be required to apply to the branch customs house of Kowloon established by agreement with the Hongkong Government on the territory of Hongkong for the examination of goods and luggage it shall carry. After such goods and luggage are loaded, the launchway of the boat shall be sealed by the said branch customs house. The captain shall then have the option of paying the customs duties at the said branch customs house either at the customs house in the inland port of destination.

(5) The following letter has been received:—

St. Mary's Hospital Supply Depot, 2, Cavendish Square, W.1, 18th July, 1917.

Mrs. Hickling, 6, Morrison Hill, Hongkong.

Dear Madam, Will you please accept our most grateful thanks for your gift. It is most generous of all your members to take this interest in our organisation.

I thank you very much for the knowledge that we are not requiring any more bandages for the present, as our stock simply meets the demand. Clothing of all kinds and socks are most welcome.

We always admit your beautiful material and any more, the sick and wounded appreciate them.

Again thanking you all—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) MYRA M. GIBSON, General Manager for Bentrice.

President and Head of Depot.

THE "GIER" AS AN AMERICAN WARSHIP.

The former German cruiser "Gier," which was interned in an American harbor when America declared war, is to be used against Germany as a unit of the U.S. Navy. As the American authorities came on board when she was declared "it will be remembered, the German crew destroyed the cruiser's engines." It is said that the German crew, apparently, has been hanged after an execution by the military tribunal of the American Civil War, fought for his adopted country, and spent his lifetime in the building of the nation.

Carl Schurz, one of the very few Germans who adhered to the American cause, was shot after he became a notable American.

(6) Retailers in the new territory shall not hold stocks of salt in excess of the amount fixed by the Government under special permit.

(7) Persons in possession of license for salt storage shall be required to keep an adequate kind of account of the salt imported and exported as well as the destination of the salt. The book shall be subject to the inspection of the Hongkong Government at any time.

(8) Retailers in the new territory shall not hold stocks of salt in excess of the amount fixed by the Government under special permit.

(9) When salt is removed from a licensed godown or transferred from one part of the British territory to another part, it shall not exceed an amount fixed by the Government, but in any case shall be taxed at the Kowloon customs. The purpose of this article is to safeguard the salt revenue of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government agrees that all salt shipped from Hongkong to Kuangtung and Fokien coasts shall continue to be allowed to ship salt via Hongkong to Kuangtung without restriction.

(10) The term "non-treaty ports" applies to inland ports in Kuangtung, where steam launches for inland service have already been allowed to navigate. To ports along the Kuangtung sea coast, which have not been opened to foreign trade, the Hongkong Government may request at any time the government or organs concerned in the Central Government of China through the chief administrative officials in Kuangtung for permission to allow steam launches from Hongkong to any of such ports for trading purposes.

(11) When a steam launch enters the port, the captain of the launch shall submit two copies of the report to the Harbour Master thereof so that the latter shall, in turn, send one copy of the report to the Customs House at Kowloon.

(12) When a steam launch leaves Hongkong, its captain shall be required to apply to the Kowloon Customs House for a special sailing permit. In the said permit, the port, the destination and the port of call, and the customs house to which the launch should report for examination on its return shall be definitely stated. On its return it shall report itself directly to the customs house mentioned on the permit.

(13) Any steam launches plying between Hongkong and non-treaty ports in Kuangtung shall be required to apply to the branch customs house of Kowloon established by agreement with the Hongkong Government on the territory of Hongkong for the examination of goods and luggage it shall carry. After such goods and luggage are loaded, the launchway of the boat shall be sealed by the said branch customs house. The captain shall then have the option of paying the customs duties at the said branch customs house either at the customs house in the inland port of destination.

(14) The term "non-treaty ports" applies to inland ports in Kuangtung, where steam launches for inland service have already been allowed to navigate. To ports along the Kuangtung sea coast, which have not been opened to foreign trade, the Hongkong Government may request at any time the government or organs concerned in the Central Government of China through the chief administrative officials in Kuangtung for permission to allow steam launches from Hongkong to any of such ports for trading purposes.

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(26) The term "non-treaty ports" applies to inland ports in Kuangtung, where steam launches for inland service have already been allowed to navigate. To ports along the Kuangtung sea coast, which have not been opened to foreign trade, the Hongkong Government may request at any time the government or organs concerned in the Central Government of China through the chief administrative officials in Kuangtung for permission to allow steam launches from Hongkong to any of such ports for trading purposes.

(27) When a steam launch enters the port, the captain of the launch shall submit two copies of the report to the Harbour Master thereof so that the latter shall, in turn, send one copy of the report to the Customs House at Kowloon.

(28) When a steam launch leaves Hongkong, its captain shall be required to apply to the Kowloon Customs House for a special sailing permit. In the said permit, the port, the destination and the port of call, and the customs house to which the launch should report for examination on its return shall be definitely stated. On its return it shall report itself directly to the customs house mentioned on the permit.

(29) Any steam launches plying between Hongkong and non-treaty ports in Kuangtung shall be required to apply to the branch customs house of Kowloon established by agreement with the Hongkong Government on the territory of Hongkong for the examination of goods and luggage it shall carry. After such goods and luggage are loaded, the launchway of the boat shall be sealed by the said branch customs house. The captain shall then have the option of paying the customs duties at the said branch customs house either at the customs house in the inland port of destination.

(30) The term "non-treaty ports" applies to inland ports in Kuangtung, where steam launches for inland service have already been allowed to navigate. To ports along the Kuangtung sea coast, which have not been opened to foreign trade, the Hongkong Government may request at any time the government or organs concerned in the Central Government of China through the chief administrative officials in Kuangtung for permission to allow steam launches from Hongkong to any of such ports for trading purposes.

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BORATED LAVENDER.

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EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC.

DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of MITCHEAM.

LAYERS the bath has a new charm.

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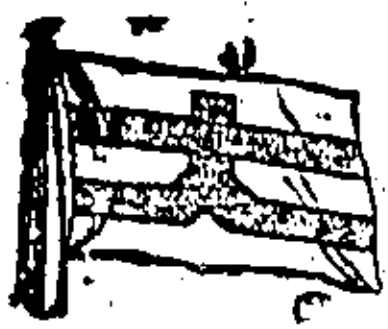
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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via RANS PACIFIC, SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
"CANADA MARU".....Tuesday.....29th Oct. at 3 p.m.
"PANAMA MARU".....Saturday.....29th Oct. at 3 p.m.FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via SINGAPORE and AMOY.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Wednesday.....3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.
"RAJO MARU".....Sunday.....7th Oct. at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosa Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months the steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

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Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

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"OPHIE".....8,000.....12th October.

"PRINSES JULIANA".....14,000.....24th October.

"WILIS".....8,000.....7th November.

"M. MBRANDT".....10,000.....21st November.

"GOEDTOER".....10,000.....5th December.

"HINDJANI".....8,000.....18th December.

"VONDEL".....10,000.....2nd January.

"CHORUS".....8,000.....15th January.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....15,000.....29th January.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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AGENTS.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, SHANTUNG, YOKOHAMA, DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wafangdian and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, loss of vitality, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, weakness, nervousness, night sweats, muddy complexion, watery eyes, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness, and which we need not weary of listing, as they are all so easily cured by the use of this wonderful "VETARZO" Brain and Nerve Food. It is a purely scientific preparation, and is the only one of its kind which has been proved by the most scientific tests to be the most effective remedy for all cases of brain and nerve weakness. It is a purely scientific preparation, and is the only one of its kind which has been proved by the most scientific tests to be the most effective remedy for all cases of brain and nerve weakness. It is a purely scientific preparation, and is the only one of its kind which has been proved by the most scientific tests to be the most effective remedy for all cases of brain and nerve weakness.

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HAIHONG.....[Capt. J. W. Evans].....FRIDAY, 5th Oct. at 12 Noon.

HAITAN.....[Capt. A. E. Hodgins].....TUESDAY, 9th Oct. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "HIRANO MARU" having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves and Consignees' Godowns at Kowloon. Where each consignment will be sorted and packed by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd October, 1917, will be subject to public sale. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1917. 2144

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COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COALBANKS CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL, which is known to be of the highest quality, and is supplied to the Government of India, and to the Government of Madras, and to the Government of Bombay, and to the Government of the Straits Settlements, and to the Government of the Federated Malay States, and to the Government of the Dutch East Indies, and to the Government of the German Colonies, and to the Government of the Japanese Colonies, and to the Government of the United States, and to the Government of the United Kingdom, and to the Government of the Empire of Japan, and to the Government of the Empire of China, and to the Government of the Empire of Russia, and to the Government of the Empire of Persia, and to the Government of the Empire of the Ottoman Empire, and to the Government of the Empire of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and to the Government of the Empire of the German Empire, and 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